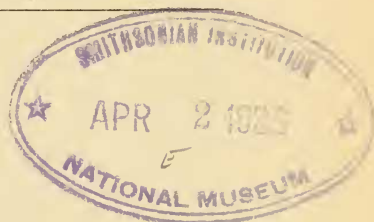


PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
BIOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON



GENERAL NOTES.

CORRECTIONS OF NAMES OF FOSSIL DECAPOD
CRUSTACEANS.

Dr. H. B. Stenzel's article on "Middle Eocene and Oligocene Decapod Crustaceans from Texas, Louisiana and Mississippi"¹ was published while my "Fossil Crustacea of the Atlantic and Gulf Coastal Plain"² was in press, with the result that several names must be changed.

Necronectes vaughani Rathbun is now *N. vicksburgensis* (Stenzel) = *Portunus* (?) *vicksburgensis* Stenzel.

Callianassa alpha Rathbun is now *C. zeta* nov.

C. beta is *C. eta* nov.

C. gamma is *C. theta* nov.

In addition to the above, it is deemed best to place *Plagiolophus bakeri* in the genus *Lobonotus*.

—Mary J. Rathbun.

MAMMALS FROM A NATIVE VILLAGE SITE ON
KODIAK ISLAND.³

During the summer of 1935, Dr. Ales Hrdlicka excavated a large number of mammalian bones in an old native village site on the shore of Uyak Bay, one mile southeast from Larsen's Bay, on the northwestern coast of Kodiak Island, Alaska. The material consists for the most part of bones belonging to red fox (*Vulpes harrinani*), a domestic dog (*Canis familiaris*), and the hair seal (*Phoca richardii*). The harbor porpoise (*Phocaena phocoena*), Dall's porpoise (*Phocoenoides dalli*), fur seal (*Callorhinus alascanus*), sea lion (*Eumetopias jubata*), sea otter (*Enhydra lutris*), river otter (*Lutra canadensis kodiacensis*), and brown bear (*Ursus middendorffi*), judging from the relative numbers of bones, were less frequently taken by the natives. A few skulls or other skeletal parts were identified as belonging to the Kodiak weasel (*Mustela kodiacensis*), meadow mouse (*Microtus kodiacensis*), beaver (*Castor canadensis* subsp.?), caribou (*Rangifer granti*?), white whale (*Delphinapterus leucas*), and striped porpoise (*Lagenorhynchus* sp.).

¹The American Midland Naturalist, vol. 16, No. 3, pp. 379-400, 1935.

²Geological Society of America, Special Papers, No. 2, 1935.

³Published by permission of the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.

The animals hunted by the original inhabitants of this old village are essentially the same as those sought by natives at a somewhat later date. During the visit of the Billings expedition in 1790, Martin Sauer⁴ observed that the natives in the vicinity of the Russian establishment on Kodiak Island were hunting the sea-lion, ursine seal, common seals, sea otter, and porpoises in small leather canoes. Sauer also states that whistling marmots and mice are numerous, but that "foxes, and stone foxes, are scarce since the establishment of the Russians." In view of this statement, it is rather curious that no marmot remains were recognized among the thousands of bones brought to Washington. On the shore of the Alaska Peninsula opposite Kodiak Island, however, whistling marmots (*Marmota caligata caligata*) occur in the mountains near Kanatak on Portage Bay and near Cold Bay. Furthermore, the "stone fox," if by this name Sauer intended to designate *Alopex*, has not been satisfactorily identified, since no bones attributable to any fox other than *Vulpes* were recognized. During the later part of the past century, the arctic fox (*Alopex lagopus*) not infrequently was found as far south as the coast along the northern end of Bristol Bay, but there are no known records for the Shelikof Strait shore. Of the recent records the nearest to Kodiak Island is Igagik on the western shore of the northern end of the Alaska Peninsula. It is also of interest that Sauer states that "bears now and then appear upon the island of Kodiak, swimming across the straits that divide it from Alaska five miles."

—Remington Kellogg.

⁴Sauer, Martin. 1802. An account of a geographical and astronomical expedition to the northern parts of Russia . . . ; of the whole coast of the Tshutski, to East Cape; and of the islands in the Eastern Ocean, stretching to the American Coast. Performed . . . by Commodore Joseph Billings in the years 1785, etc., to 1794. London, pp. 179-181.